

STATE SALE
SMITH

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1891. TEN PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BRUISED AND BURNED.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE
ERIE RAILROAD.

NINETEEN PERSONS LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Passenger Train Run Into by a Freight
Train—The Wreckage Takes Fire—
Sickening Sights.

ALLIANCE, O., July 3.—At 3 o'clock this morning a frightful railroad wreck occurred at Alliance, on the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad.

Train No. 8, fast express, bound for New York, while standing at the depot waiting for a freight train. A day coach on the rear of the train was completely telescoped and nineteen passengers killed and thirty-eight badly injured. The day coach and two sleepers forward took fire and were burned up, burning many of the bodies so that they were almost unrecognizable.

The wreck is the most disastrous that ever occurred on the Erie road.

A special train was sent from Youngstown, conveying surgeons and nurses to care for the injured.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

Many of the passengers on the train were asleep when the awful crash came, and a number were crushed to death in their berths. A terrible scene followed. There were cries for help from all parts of the train, mingled with the dying moans of others whose lives were being crushed out. Steam was escaping from the monster freight engine, and soon the wreck caught fire and the flames crowded upon those who were fast in the debris. The few persons who escaped without injury worked with almost superhuman power in their efforts to rescue the more unfortunate ones.

In several instances persons slowly burned to death while pleading with their last breath for help, which could not be rendered. The wreck was most complete. Cars were piled upon and across each other almost in a solid mass.

Thus the small party of rescuers worked at a disadvantage. As rapidly as the injured were rescued they were conveyed to the station, where physicians from Ravenna and other near points, the first to arrive, rendered all the assistance possible. The fire was finally extinguished, but not until several persons had perished.

CARING FOR THE INJURED.

In a couple of hours the company had responded, and a relief train with a corps of physicians and nurses arrived from Cleveland and other points, and the injured were given every attention. Those able to be removed were sent to Cleveland and placed in the hospital there. The dead were removed to the rooms of undertakers in Ravenna, where they will await identification. Some are so badly burned and disfigured that it will be a difficult task to identify them at once.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Who is responsible for the wreck is a question as yet undetermined. The coroner will begin an inquest this afternoon. The company's officials now here will render all the assistance they can, and will as soon as possible make the most complete investigation. It would appear that the whole accident was due to the carelessness of some one leaving the switch open. The heavy freight train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and it struck the passenger train with full force. It is rumored that three members of the Pittsburgh baseball team were killed in the wreck, but this is not believed, as they play another game in Cincinnati today.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the killed and wounded:

HENRY GILDA, JOHN M'AVERY, PETER RYAN, T. HAWK, F. BURNS, J. KIMBALL, OWEN CALHOUN, THOMAS NOLAN, THOMAS KEVILLE, GEORGE GILDEA, DALE DELERIAN, J. COYLE, W. NEWCOMB, D. RYAN, D. MCDY, HENRY M'GILL. All glass workers of Findlay, O., and Corning, N.Y.

G. GRIFFIN, Brooklyn, N.Y.

A. GUNTHROP, Brooklyn, N.Y.

W. KANE, Brooklyn, N.Y., a passenger in the Pullman sleeping car.

INJURED.

Joseph Morgan of Corning, N.Y., cut on the face and badly burned about the legs and back, very serious.

Theodore Hanley of Corning, N.Y., severely injured on the face, head and shoulders.

George Smith of Corning, N.Y., crushed and burned.

John D. Wicken of Corning, crushed and burned.

Dennis Ryan of Corning, crushed and burned.

H. C. Grafton, head, neck and shoulders cut and bruised.

John Coville, hip, back and shoulders injured.

John Keating, head, neck and shoulders cut and bruised.

A. P. Jones, head cut.

John Clark, head cut.

All these were taken out of the wreck dead, and all but three burned to a crisp. Thomas Coville was taken out of the wreck alive. He was terribly crushed and burned and his suffering awful to behold. In an agonizing voice he called to a friend:

"Billy, for God's sake get an ax and kill me." He died soon after.

Henry Glida was badly injured and died soon after being taken to a hotel.

Among the injured were: George Smith, an Colveen, H. C. Grafton, James McGill, John Keating, Jonah Clark and A. P. Jones. These injuries consisted principally of broken limbs and none are believed to be fatally hurt.

Thomas Hanley and Joseph Morgan, two others, are in a serious condition, and it is feared will not recover. The dead and injured were employed in Richardson's glass works, at Findlay, O., which shut down yesterday for the summer, and they were on their way to Corning, N.Y., their home. They were all in an extra car attached to the train, and the only one known to have been killed on the sleeper was the nurse.

INVESTIGATING THE DISASTER.

It is asserted by Superintendent Mattison, who is investigating the disaster, that the accident is due to the carelessness of the passenger train. The train was in charge of Conductor Boynton, and his son was the rear flagman, who instead of going back, leaned against the rear coach until the freight was in sight, and then it was too late to stop it. On the person of Willie Kane, of Corning, N.Y., a glassblower, was found \$300. The boy had been saving his money to support his widowed mother, and death stopped his journey.

A HEARTLESS FATHER.

It is said that a three-months-old babe, found dead in the wreck, was the child of a passenger, and when he saw that it and the nurse were killed, he heartlessly left them and continued his journey east as soon as a train was made up.

General Sherman is now holding an investi-

gation. No arrests of any trainmen have yet been made.

A CONDUCTOR'S STATEMENT.

One fact has impressed all here—not one of the trainmen met with an injury. W. H. Young, of Meadville, conductor of the freight train, in giving his version of the affair, said:

"We were running at a moderate rate of speed, but the grade was steep, and we had a long stretch of the grade. The engine was not enough, and we could not see him in time to stop. All the trainmen got off in time to escape injury. The wreck will be an expensive one from a financial standpoint, as the loss will foot up in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars. The wreck of the engine going off had the debris nearly cleared, and the wounded were being cared for. Superintendent Mattison would give no opinion nor make any statement in regard to the wreck, but the case will be fully investigated and the strict rules of the Erie system will be enforced. Many wild rumors are afoot, but none are worthy of credence and only a close investigation can place the blame where it belongs."

The Telegraph to Blame.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 3.—By the blunder of Telegraph Operator Kittridge, at the New England station here, two freight trains running in opposite directions came together on the New England road, near Bradley's, a few miles west of here, last night at 11 o'clock. The locomotives were damaged with eight freight cars. All hands escaped except Fireman Edward Muxale, of Hartford, who jumped late, and was pinned under the overturned tender of his engine and killed. Kittridge has skipped town.

CASUALTIES IN CHATTANOOGA.

An Attempt at Suicide—Boys Jump from a Car and Are Hurt.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 3.—[Special.]—Willis Chinnahan, a young white man of good address, twenty-one years old, tried to commit suicide this morning. He was discovered at 11 o'clock, and a note found stating that he had taken twenty grains of morphine. He wrote that he could not get work and wanted to die.

Chinnahan hails from Metropolis, Ill., but has been running a paper at Tunnel Hill, Ga., for the land company. Doctors are still at work on the would-be suicide with fair hopes of saving him.

William Meely, a colored sawyer for Heyser & Co.'s sawmill, was badly cut up this morning by a saw. His left leg, above the knee, was cut off and the right arm near the wrist was almost cut off. The flesh part of his right thigh was sliced off. It is thought he can't live.

At 11 o'clock last night two sons of Frank Hervey, of the Point hotel in Cobbleton mountain, and two colored boys tried to ride on a handcar on the narrow gauge railroad. The car ran down grade at a rapid rate when all jumped down the steep mountain side. George Hervey, twelve years old, had his right thigh dislocated and bone shattered. Others received injuries, but not so serious.

A MILITARY CHANGE.

Three Military Divisions Abolished—The Purpose of the Order.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Proctor has signed an order abolishing the three great military divisions of the United States. These were the Atlantic, Pacific and Missouri, commanded respectively by Major Generals Howard, Roger and Miles. The division of the Pacific included the department of California and the department of the Columbia, and the division of Missouri included the department of Platte and the department of Dakotas.

By today's order the departments remain intact. The purpose is to make department commanders report directly to Major General Schofield, commanding the army, and the secretary of war, instead of, as heretofore, reporting to their division commanders. This policy was tested a year or two ago, when the departments of Texas, Arizona and Missouri were detached from the divisions in which they had been included.

One of the features of the order is the assignment of General Kautz to command the department of Columbia, which he earnestly desired to command, as it was there that his first military service was rendered, and where he wished to retire next year. The department of Columbia has been vacant for some time, as has also been the department of Dakota, vacated by General Roger's assignment to the Pacific coast, and now filled by General Merritt.

By today's order the departments remain intact. The purpose is to make department commanders report directly to Major General Schofield, commanding the army, and the secretary of war, instead of, as heretofore, reporting to their division commanders. This policy was tested a year or two ago, when the departments of Texas, Arizona and Missouri were detached from the divisions in which they had been included.

One of the features of the order is the assignment of General Kautz to command the department of Columbia, which he earnestly desired to command, as it was there that his first military service was rendered, and where he wished to retire next year. The department of Columbia has been vacant for some time, as has also been the department of Dakota, vacated by General Roger's assignment to the Pacific coast, and now filled by General Merritt.

By today's order the departments remain intact. The purpose is to make department commanders report directly to Major General Schofield, commanding the army, and the secretary of war, instead of, as heretofore, reporting to their division commanders. This policy was tested a year or two ago, when the departments of Texas, Arizona and Missouri were detached from the divisions in which they had been included.

One of the features of the order is the assignment of General Kautz to command the department of Columbia, which he earnestly desired to command, as it was there that his first military service was rendered, and where he wished to retire next year. The department of Columbia has been vacant for some time, as has also been the department of Dakota, vacated by General Roger's assignment to the Pacific coast, and now filled by General Merritt.

By today's order the departments remain intact. The purpose is to make department commanders report directly to Major General Schofield, commanding the army, and the secretary of war, instead of, as heretofore, reporting to their division commanders. This policy was tested a year or two ago, when the departments of Texas, Arizona and Missouri were detached from the divisions in which they had been included.

One of the features of the order is the assignment of General Kautz to command the department of Columbia, which he earnestly desired to command, as it was there that his first military service was rendered, and where he wished to retire next year. The department of Columbia has been vacant for some time, as has also been the department of Dakota, vacated by General Roger's assignment to the Pacific coast, and now filled by General Merritt.

By today's order the departments remain intact. The purpose is to make department commanders report directly to Major General Schofield, commanding the army, and the secretary of war, instead of, as heretofore, reporting to their division commanders. This policy was tested a year or two ago, when the departments of Texas, Arizona and Missouri were detached from the divisions in which they had been included.

One of the features of the order is the assignment of General Kautz to command the department of Columbia, which he earnestly desired to command, as it was there that his first military service was rendered, and where he wished to retire next year. The department of Columbia has been vacant for some time, as has also been the department of Dakota, vacated by General Roger's assignment to the Pacific coast, and now filled by General Merritt.

By today's order the departments remain intact. The purpose is to make department commanders report directly to Major General Schofield, commanding the army, and the secretary of war, instead of, as heretofore, reporting to their division commanders. This policy was tested a year or two ago, when the departments of Texas, Arizona and Missouri were detached from the divisions in which they had been included.

One of the features of the order is the assignment of General Kautz to command the department of Columbia, which he earnestly desired to command, as it was there that his first military service was rendered, and where he wished to retire next year. The department of Columbia has been vacant for some time, as has also been the department of Dakota, vacated by General Roger's assignment to the Pacific coast, and now filled by General Merritt.

By today's order the departments remain intact. The purpose is to make department commanders report directly to Major General Schofield, commanding the army, and the secretary of war, instead of, as heretofore, reporting to their division commanders. This policy was tested a year or two ago, when the departments of Texas, Arizona and Missouri were detached from the divisions in which they had been included.

One of the features of the order is the assignment of General Kautz to command the department of Columbia, which he earnestly desired to command, as it was there that his first military service was rendered, and where he wished to retire next year. The department of Columbia has been vacant for some time, as has also been the department of Dakota, vacated by General Roger's assignment to the Pacific coast, and now filled by General Merritt.

By today's order the departments remain intact. The purpose is to make department commanders report directly to Major General Schofield, commanding the army, and the secretary of war, instead of, as heretofore, reporting to their division commanders. This policy was tested a year or two ago, when the departments of Texas, Arizona and Missouri were detached from the divisions in which they had been included.

One of the features of the order is the assignment of General Kautz to command the department of Columbia, which he earnestly desired to command, as it was there that his first military service was rendered, and where he wished to retire next year. The department of Columbia has been vacant for some time, as has also been the department of Dakota, vacated by General Roger's assignment to the Pacific coast, and now filled by General Merritt.

By today's order the departments remain intact. The purpose is to make department commanders report directly to Major General Schofield, commanding the army, and the secretary of war, instead of, as heretofore, reporting to their division commanders. This policy was tested a year or two ago, when the departments of Texas, Arizona and Missouri were detached from the divisions in which they had been included.

One of the features of the order is the assignment of General Kautz to command the department of Columbia, which he earnestly desired to command, as it was there that his first military service was rendered, and where he wished to retire next year. The department of Columbia has been vacant for some time, as has also been the department of Dakota, vacated by General Roger's assignment to the Pacific coast, and now filled by General Merritt.

By today's order the departments remain intact. The purpose is to make department commanders report directly to Major General Schofield, commanding the army, and the secretary of war, instead of, as heretofore, reporting to their division commanders. This policy was tested a year or two ago, when the departments of Texas, Arizona and Missouri were detached from the divisions in which they had been included.

One of the features of the order is the assignment of General Kautz to command the department of Columbia, which he earnestly desired to command, as it was there that his first military service was rendered, and where he wished to retire next year. The department of Columbia has been vacant for some time, as has also been the department of Dakota, vacated by General Roger's assignment to the Pacific coast, and now filled by General Merritt.

By today's order the departments remain intact. The purpose is to make department commanders report directly to Major General Schofield, commanding the army, and the secretary of war, instead of, as heretofore, reporting to their division commanders. This policy was tested a year or two ago, when the departments of Texas, Arizona and Missouri were detached from the divisions in which they had been included.

One of the features of the order is the assignment of General Kautz to command the department of Columbia, which he earnestly desired to command, as it was there that his first military service was rendered, and where he wished to retire next year. The department of Columbia has been vacant for some time, as has also been the department of Dakota, vacated by General Roger's assignment to the Pacific coast, and now filled by General Merritt.

By today's order the departments remain intact. The purpose is to make department commanders report directly to Major General Schofield, commanding the army, and the secretary of war, instead of, as heretofore, reporting to their division commanders. This policy was tested a year or two ago, when the departments of Texas, Arizona and Missouri were detached from the divisions in which they had been included.

One of the features of the order is the assignment of General Kautz to command the department of Columbia, which he earnestly desired to command, as it was there that his first military service was rendered, and where he wished to retire next year. The department of Columbia has been vacant for some time, as has also been the department of Dakota, vacated by General Roger's assignment to the Pacific coast, and now filled by General Merritt.

By today's order the departments remain intact. The purpose is to make department commanders report directly to Major General Schofield, commanding the army, and the secretary of war, instead of, as heretofore, reporting to their division commanders. This policy was tested a year or two ago, when the departments of Texas, Arizona and Missouri were detached from the divisions in which they had been included.

One of the features of the order is the assignment of General Kautz to command the department of Columbia, which he earnestly desired to command, as it was there that his first military service was rendered, and where he wished to retire next year. The department of Columbia has been vacant for some time, as has also been the department of Dakota, vacated by General Roger's assignment to the Pacific coast, and now filled by General Merritt.

By today's order the departments remain intact. The purpose is to make department commanders report directly to Major General Schofield, commanding the army, and the secretary of war, instead of, as heretofore, reporting to their division commanders. This policy was tested a year or two ago, when the departments of Texas, Arizona and Missouri were detached from the divisions in which they had been included.

One of the features of the order is the assignment of General Kautz to command the department of Columbia, which he earnestly desired to command, as it was there that his first military service was rendered, and where he wished to retire next year. The department of Columbia has been vacant for some time, as has also been the department of Dakota, vacated by General Roger's assignment to the Pacific coast, and now filled by General Merritt.

By today's order the departments remain intact. The purpose is to make department commanders report directly to Major General Schofield, commanding the army, and the secretary of war, instead of, as heretofore, reporting to their division commanders. This policy was tested a year or two ago, when the departments of Texas, Arizona and Missouri were detached from the divisions in which they had been included.

One of the features of the order is the assignment of General Kautz to command the department of Columbia, which he earnestly desired to command, as it was there that his first military service was rendered, and where he wished to retire next year. The department of Columbia has been vacant for some time, as has also been the department of Dakota, vacated by General Roger's assignment to the Pacific coast, and now filled by General Merritt.

By today's order the departments remain intact

CONSPIRACY CHARGED.

IN INTERESTING STORY THAT COMES FROM MACON.

But the Scenes Are Laid in the Far West—A Story in Which Conspiracy and Murder Are Alleged to Play a Part.

MACON, Ga., July 3.—[Special.]—Here is a remarkable story of conspiracy and alleged murder that seems almost too thrilling to be true. But true it is, and a Macon private detective figures in it very prominently, and will soon return home with a large cash reward in his pocket.

About ten days ago Mr. George B. Wells, of Macon, left here for Arkansas to arrest a man named Frank Wooley. A letter was received in Macon today from Mr. Wells saying that he had arrested Wooley in Augusta, Ark. He was assisted in the arrest by Sheriff M. H. Patterson, of Arkansas. The arrest occurred last Monday, and on Tuesday Detective Wells, Sheriff Patterson and Mr. James A. Brock, of El Paso, left with Wooley for London, Madison County, Ohio.

A STRANGE STORY.

Fourteen years ago Frank Wooley disappeared from Shackelford county, Texas, and has not been seen by any member of his family. He was supposed to be dead.

Early in the seventies Mr. James A. Brock left his home in London, O., and moved to Texas, where he went into the cattle business. After he had been there a short time, Frank Wooley, his cousin, came out to look at the country, visited Mr. Brock's ranch, and after investigating the business bought a half interest in the ranch. The cattle business was very profitable and Brock and Wooley made money, and in a short while had one of the largest ranches in the state.

On the morning of May 22, 1877, Frank Wooley left the ranch, and till Monday last had not been heard of by his friends or relatives.

Ed Wooley, a half brother of Frank's, went to Fort Griffin, the nearest post office to the Texas ranch, to investigate matters. He offered a reward of \$1,000 for the body of Frank Wooley, supposed to have been murdered, and for information which would lead to the arrest of the supposed murderers. This reward read as follows:

\$1,000 REWARD.

I will give \$500 to any person or persons who will give me information of Frank Wooley, who is missing and supposed to have been murdered. I will give \$500 for any information that will lead to the discovery of the supposed murderer, and still \$500 for any information that will establish a reasonable certainty of guilt. When last seen, Frank Wooley was at Sam Ward's ranch in Shackelford county, May 22, 1877. He left there on the morning of said day to return to his home, same day, a distance of about ten miles, and has not been heard of since.

ED WOOLEY.

November 23, 1877. Fort Griffin, Tex.

This reward has been standing ever since.

THE CONSPIRACY.

Ed Wooley and Mr. Moore, who had married a sister of Frank Wooley, accused James A. Brock of having murdered Frank Wooley, and as Mr. Brock claims, entered into a conspiracy to rob him of his property. They only accused him of murdering Frank, but had him indicted for selling cattle illegally. A number of indictments making this charge were found against Mr. Brock and he was arrested. Shackelford was then a new county, and had no jail. Wooley and Moore, by their charges of murder and the illegal sale of cattle against Brock, stirred up public sentiment to such a pitch that the prisoner narrowly escaped being lynched by a mob. In fact, it was reported at three different times that Brock had been lynched. His life was only saved by the sheriff, who spirited him away. When the excitement had quieted down Mr. Brock was tried and acquitted.

In the meanwhile Moore and Ed Wooley had taken possession of the ranch, sold it out and pocketed the money. They realized between \$16,000 and \$20,000 by the sale. Mr. Brock had left the country and gone into business in another part of the state.

Ed Wooley circulated the report in the old home of Brock, London, O., that Brock had murdered Frank Wooley, and Mr. Brock has since that time been living under this cloud. In order to clear up this mystery and remove the cloud from his name, Mr. Brock offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of Frank Wooley, whom he claimed was in the conspiracy to rob him of his property. Following is a copy of the reward which was printed on the back of photographs of Frank Wooley and mailed them to all parts of the country:

\$1,000 REWARD.

For the information that will secure the arrest of the conspirator, Frank Wooley, alias Wooley, or Johnny Mack. He disappeared from near Fort Griffin, Tex., in 1877, and has not been reported gone until the 24th day of June, 1877, dark complexion, freckles on face, neck, hands, arms, and ears; dark hair; whiskers, fiery yellow; round, round blue eyes; narrow high forehead; small ears; Adam's ear in throat; hands, knuckles, and smalls large; wears No. 10 boots; No. 35% hat; No. 10 coat; weighs one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy pounds; takes a cold, dry, and smokes tobacco; shuns society; is not talkative, but not talkative, sullen and keeps his own company. Farmer and stock trader, formerly from near London, Madison county, Ohio. He may be ranching cattle, horse or on the trail, stock trading, farming, mining or contracting in some out-of-the-way place.

JAMES A. BROCK.

Ed, Tex., or London, O., care of F. Free.

Note.—The picture on the reverse side was taken at twenty-eight years of age. Was born in 1847.

Mr. Brock states that besides the mental work, having a charge of murder hanging over him, he has had to pay property, and the expense he has been put to in sending for Wooley, he has lost \$20,000. He has had detectives working on the case ever since Wooley disappeared.

FRANK WOOLEY'S STORY.

Frank Wooley denies having entered into any conspiracy with his half brother to rob Mr. Brock. He explains his disappearance by saying that he left the ranch in May, 1877, he says that when he left the ranch in May, 1877, he does not know what happened for five months, when his mind came back to him. He left Texas in a short while and went to Benton, Ark., where he worked as a day laborer. When he had saved money enough he started in business for himself, and for twelve years he has been engaged in the manufacture of cotton and jute, etc. He was doing business in his own name, and was never attempted to conceal his identity by taking an alias. Wooley claims that he has never been separated from his mother, who lives in London, O., or from any of his relatives except by means of a home paper, which he received under the name of his stepson. Captain Wells stated that the man for whom Wooley worked when he went to Benton, Ark., died mysteriously, and that in a short time Wooley married the widow. He has two children by his wife.

Mrs. Angelina Wooley, Frank's mother, is living in London, and has assumed a considerable amount of property, to a portion of which Frank will be heir.

THE CAPTURE.

Captain Wells has been at work on this case for only two weeks. He went to Benton, Ark., where he heard Frank Wooley was living. He found, after investigation, that he had spied his name and Frank Wooley, who disappeared from Texas fourteen years ago and was long since given up as dead, was living. He communicated with Mr. Brock, who at once left El Paso for Arkansas.

"I knew I had my man," says Captain Wells, "but I thought I would test it. When Brock came to me I pointed out another man and asked if that was Wooley; he looked at me awhile, his head down, and said it was not. He thought the game was up and he was again fooled. I did not tell him any better, but we got on the train and went to Augusta. When we got to Augusta I pointed out a second man and asked him if that was Wooley. He looked at him for a few moments. I saw his eyes flash and his whole face gleam, 'My God,' he exclaimed, 'you are right.' Arrest him, quick. I told him."

to keep still and I would get the sheriff of the county and have him arrest Wooley, and we will take him back to London, O., clear up the good name of Mr. Brock, and I'll get the reward."

This is the story as told Mr. Brock, Captain Wells and Frank Wooley. It is stranger than fiction, yet the gentlemen vouch for its truth. Wooley admits that he is the man wanted, and did not object to go back to the home of his boyhood.

Wooley is forty-four years of age, and answers the description given perfectly, save that he does not wear any beard on his chin. He wears only a mustache. He is simple minded and appears to be as he claimed—"not right in his head."

Mr. Brock is engaged in the commission and brokerage business in El Paso, Tex., and has succeeded in amassing considerable money. He is delighted with the capture of Wooley.

WELLS TAKES TACT.

It will be remembered that Mr. Wells was formerly a lieutenant of police in Macon, and was recognized at that time as a man of fine tact and remarkable shrewdness and sagacity.

Mr. Wells is not in the detective business. The search after Wooley was simply a piece of private enterprise. Mr. Wells is a large manufacturer of soda water at Macon, and is supposed to be worth between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

A FATAL RIDE.

Flagman George Ricks, of Macon, Meets Sad and Untimely End.

MACON, Ga., July 3.—[Special.]—Mr. George Ricks, of Macon, a flagman on a freight train of the East Tennessee road, died of his death yesterday afternoon while in the discharge of his duty. When the north-bound freight reached Graham, a station about sixty miles below Macon, the train crew missed Ricks and commenced looking for him. He was found lying unconscious on his back on the top of his train. He was brought to Macon last night and examined by a physician and found and examined by a physician and found to be in a bad condition. He was found to have two little blisters, one on each cheek. It was the opinion of the physician that he was not much hurt. Ricks was carried to his home in this city, where he died at an early hour this morning. When he was first found yesterday, it was the opinion of some that the spot of a water tank had struck him, while others thought he had been struck with a rock thrown by some and others say it was impossible to tell what had happened. He was hurt in falling. He was twenty-three years old, married and the son of L. C. Ricks. He was a young man of excellent character.

IN THE COURTS.

WHAT WAS DONE IN THE TRIBUNALS OF JUSTICE IN THE CITY OF MACON.

MACON, Ga., July 3.—[Special.]—In the superior court today a trial was declared in the case of Mrs. Florine Edwards and Mrs. Cowan vs. C. W. Howard, administrator of the estate of the late Mrs. R. T. Woolfolk. The plaintiffs are wife of Tom Woolfolk, and the defendant is his son, C. W. Howard, and the property for which Tom Woolfolk committed the terrible murder and was hanged. The jury was unable to agree on the case and a mistrial was declared. Judge John P. Ross, of the city court, presided for Judge Miller, as Judge Miller was associated with Captain Rutherford in the defense of Woolfolk.

In the United States court today Judge Speer sentenced R. A. Bryant for working in an illicit distillery, to one month in prison and a fine of \$100. Judge Speer today ordered that Mr. Robert Hodges be paid \$100 for his services as temporary receiver in the Troutman case. M. L. Troutman was appointed permanent receiver.

WILL HE DIE?

TWO NEGRO WAITERS HAVE A DIFFICULTY AND ONE MAY DIE.

MACON, Ga., July 3.—[Special.]—Parties arriving in Macon today from Indian Springs left a fight there between two negroes, which may result in the death of one of them. Willis Wright, a waiter at the Wigwam, and Ephriam Watson, a waiter at the Elder house, engaged in a difficulty near one of the hotels, but decided to go further away and fight it out. While crossing the bridge over the creek Willis suddenly struck Watson at the back of the head with a piece of iron and knocked him off the bridge. In falling, Watson's head struck against some rocks, and he was knocked senseless and rolled over into the water, and would have drowned but for the timely aid of his affrighted assailant, who rushed down to the water and jerked Watson out. Wright tried to make Watson stand up, but the fellow was unconscious and could not, whereupon Wright dropped the lifeless body and fled. His writing it is not known whether or not Watson recovered, or Wright has been arrested.

OBSERVING THE FOURTH.

THOMASVILLE STEALS A MARCH ON THE REST OF THE WORLD.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., July 3.—[Special.]—The fourth was celebrated in advance in this city. Coming as it does on Saturday this year, both the working classes and business men could not get off.

The only observance among the whites was the annual Fourth of July tilt by the Hussars for a gold medal. W. F. Quarterman, who has the medal for the past year, proved that it was in good hands by taking another year's lease on it today. The colored fire company paraded the local streets headed by a brass band. Arriving at a point on Broad street, the company was inspected by the city council. The reel and entine were decked with flowers and bunting. A basket party was held by the company in Paradise park. Baseball and other sports were in full swing.

The programme was interspersed with excellent music.

A few appropriate remarks, Professor J. C. Woodward introduced Mr. F. H. Richardson, of Atlanta, who delivered a literary address. Mr. Richardson sustained his reputation as an excellent speaker on the subject, "The Progress and Development of the South."

After the literary address Miss Annie Sanford, in a neat and pretty little talk, delivered a brilliant fag to the Gordon Institute Cadets, and Commandant Woodward accepted the address and accepted it. Commandant Woodward was then taken by surprise, as Captain B. M. Turner mounted the stage, in behalf of the Cadets, and presented the commandant with an elegant gold medal as an emblem of their love and esteem for the institution.

The graduating class surprised President J. M. Pound by the came to take his usual place on the stage he found him and his wife seated in the same place, presented to him with the regards of the graduating class.

In the afternoon at 4:30 o'clock the girls' competition began in the military department. The competition did excellent drilling. After the drill the sham battle took place, which was well executed by the Cadets and much enjoyed by the large crowd of spectators.

The competition was held in the military department, under the management of the music department, at 8:30 o'clock. After the concert the prizes were delivered to the best drilled company.

The flag was presented by Major J. H. Hunt, and the colors were given to the captain of Company B, Captain E. A. Stephen.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning gold medal for best record in mathematics, and last year winning a scholarship in the institution; Miss Ella Sanders winning gold medal on graduation.

They have made the progress—Mr. Willie Sanders graduated with second honor and filling a teacher's place in the institution for a few months before commencement; Mr. Willie Mano winning

WITH CLOSED DOORS.

AT COUNCIL CAUCUS HELD LAST NIGHT.

Air Work Satisfactory—A Few Changes—A New Recorder and Tax Collector.

The council caucus came off last night as arranged.

The meeting was held in the council chamber and every member of the council was present.

All the members had arrived when the clock struck the hour of 8 except Mr. Rice and Mr. Lyon.

Those present at this time, began to look

anxiously for the absent members and the latter was requested to bring them in at once.

Also to let no one else come up on the elec-

toral list.

At fifteen minutes past 8 o'clock Mr. Rice and Mr. Lyon showed up and the doors were closed.

And special precautions were taken to see that no one overheard the proceedings.

Z. B. Moon was placed on guard to see that no intruder came around.

At 8:30 o'clock Mayor Hemphill called the order to order. Councilman Middlebrooks was requested to act as secretary.

The members then settled themselves in their seats and awaited the first develop-

ments.

The first work done was the nomination of

Engineer Clayton, unanimously.

Then followed quickly the nomination of

Colonel John B. Goodwin, city attorney,

Captain W. R. Joyner, chief of the fire de-

partment.

The nomination for city clerk came next.

Park Woodward and Mr. W. B. Smith

were named as candidates. Mr. Woodward

was nominated on the first ballot, the vote

being: Woodward, 12; Smith, 6.

Passenger Z. B. Moon was next nominated

from opposition.

The next work was the nomination of

Marshal Loyd's successor. Mr. George M. Hope, Major J. H. Ke-

ing and Captain J. W. Loyd, the

efficient marshal, were placed in nomi-

nations.

In counting the votes cast on the first ballot

Loyd was declared nominated, having re-

ceived 11 votes.

It is Recorder Calhoun.

He came up to this time had been rather

so, but when Mayor Hemphill told them

to prepare their ballots for the nomination of re-

There was a buzz of excitement.

It was the liveliest and most interesting race

in the whole caucus.

Our gentlemen were named as candidates.

They were the present recorder, Judge Ernest

Kontz; Mr. Andy E. Calhoun, Mr. J. W. W-

eeman and Mr. J. W. Albert.

Sour Curd, oria relieves

d flatulency.

the stomach

sleep. Cas-

er's Friend.

toria.

Adapted to children

prior to any prescri-

ption.

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

ford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

in the children's de-

sign of their expe-

rience with Casson

only have among

it is known as regu-

lars to confess that

as was us to look with

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

ford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

in the children's de-

sign of their expe-

rience with Casson

only have among

it is known as regu-

lars to confess that

as was us to look with

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

ford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

in the children's de-

sign of their expe-

rience with Casson

only have among

it is known as regu-

lars to confess that

as was us to look with

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

ford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

in the children's de-

sign of their expe-

rience with Casson

only have among

it is known as regu-

lars to confess that

as was us to look with

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

ford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

in the children's de-

sign of their expe-

rience with Casson

only have among

it is known as regu-

lars to confess that

as was us to look with

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

ford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

in the children's de-

sign of their expe-

rience with Casson

only have among

it is known as regu-

lars to confess that

as was us to look with

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

ford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

in the children's de-

sign of their expe-

rience with Casson

only have among

it is known as regu-

lars to confess that

as was us to look with

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

ford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

in the children's de-

sign of their expe-

rience with Casson

only have among

it is known as regu-

lars to confess that

as was us to look with

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

ford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

in the children's de-

sign of their expe-

rience with Casson

only have among

it is known as regu-

lars to confess that

as was us to look with

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

ford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

in the children's de-

sign of their expe-

rience with Casson

only have among

it is known as regu-

lars to confess that

as was us to look with

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

ford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

in the children's de-

sign of their expe-

rience with Casson

only have among

it is known as regu-

lars to confess that

as was us to look with

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

ford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

in the children's de-

sign of their expe-

rience with Casson

only have among

it is known as regu-

lars to confess that

as was us to look with

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

ford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

in the children's de-

sign of their expe-

rience with Casson

only have among

it is known as regu-

lars to confess that

as was us to look with

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

ford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

in the children's de-

sign of their expe-

rience with Casson

only have among

it is known as regu-

lars to confess that

as was us to look with

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

ford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

in the children's de-

sign of their expe-

rience with Casson

only have among

it is known as regu-

lars to confess that

as was us to look with

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

ford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

in the children's de-

sign of their expe-

rience with Casson

only have among

it is known as regu-

lars to confess that

as was us to look with

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

ford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

in the children's de-

sign of their expe-

rience with Casson

only have among

it is known as regu-

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
 The Daily, per year..... \$ 600
 The Sunday (20 to 32 Pages),..... 200
 The Daily and Sunday, per year..... 8,000
 The Weekly, per year (12 Pages)..... 1,000
 All Editions, send Postage to any address.
 At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return unsolicited MSS., and will do to under no circumstances, unless accompanied by return postage.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY,
 Eastern Advertising Agents,
 Address: CONSTITUTION BUILDING, Atlanta, Ga.

12 CENTS PER WEEK

FOR THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 60 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by car, in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name as

Rated by Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1891, in a classification of 5,000 more circulation than any other Georgia daily newspaper, and recommended as follows:

To the Publisher:

Please observe the following true statement concerning your paper, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION:

The new book for advertisers, just issued by George P. Rowell & Co., specifies the best paper in each of the states, territories, districts or provinces of the United States and Canada. This means the best paper for an advertiser to use. We will use only one in a series of publications which are the largest number and best class of persons throughout the list. For Georgia the paper named in the list is THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. (Signed.)

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., New York.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 4, 1891.

Editor Watterson's Remark.

It is stated that Editor Watterson, in his address before the students of the University of Virginia, referring to the forces that will adjust themselves, remarked that the tariff question has lost much of its former importance. We have not the text of his address before us, but we dare say it contains a clear explanation of the remark, which, quoted by itself, is sure to be misleading. At any rate, it is safe to say that Editor Watterson's statement does not justify the construction that will be placed on it by the republicans and the opponents of free silver.

Undoubtedly what the distinguished Kentuckian means is, not that the tariff question has lost any of its real importance, but that the people are now discussing and considering another question of equal importance—namely, the free coinage of silver. In other words, while tariff reform was formerly the most prominent and pressing question before the public, that distinction is now shared by the silver issue.

Editor Watterson's remark is not only true, but his recognition of the fact, considering all the circumstances, is exceedingly graceful.

The Coal Tax and the People.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Augusta Chronicle, referring to the protests that have been made in these columns against the increased tax on coal levied by the transportation companies, says that "when Atlanta is hurt somebody must smoke."

It is not alone Atlanta that is hurt, directly or indirectly, all of the state. During the last twenty years the consumption of coal in Georgia has grown from almost nothing to figures that are both impressive and important. With the growth of Georgia's industries, both large and small, the consumption of coal has grown, and its use for steam and domestic purposes now covers a large portion of the state. Wherever railroad facilities and reasonable rates have prevailed, economy has put grates where the old-fashioned fireplaces used to be, and enterprise has built factories of more or less importance. These new industries are to be found all over the state, and this unjust tax levied by the railroads is in the nature of a hardship that ought not to be tolerated.

In this instance that which hurts Atlanta is hurtful to the whole state. If a member of the legislature were to introduce in that body a measure doubling the taxes of the manufacturing and industrial enterprises of the state, there would be a great outcry raised by the press and the people. Yet here are the transportation companies practically assuming the functions of the state and proceeding to levy an increased tax on the people and on the industrial enterprises of Georgia—a tax that tends to retard and cripple that very growth and progress toward which our people are bending all their energies.

This is not merely unjust discrimination; it is downright robbery. In effect, the railroad managers say to the people and to the industrial ventures which have been organized: "You are getting along too comfortably; you are making too much money. You must divide your profits with us. Our rates on coal are high now, but you are so prosperous that we propose to call on you to pay us an increased tax from twenty-five to fifty cents a ton on the coal you use."

This is the demand that has been made, and this is the tax which the people are compelled to pay. Indirectly, this tax falls on a great many who do not use coal, and it is a special burden on those who are personally engaged in furthering the industrial progress of the state. Whatever tends to cripple and retard this progress, hurts every citizen and every interest. It is, therefore, a serious matter, and it demands the prompt action of the general assembly, which is to meet next Wednesday.

We observe in this new tax levy an example of the powerful influence which the railroads exert on the welfare of the people, especially when their power is exerted through the medium of injudicious or wildcat management. The power to tax carries with it the power to destroy, and it is this very fact that moved the people of the state, through a board of commission, to strip the transportation companies of their power to injure and destroy by means of this new method of taxation. Before this was accomplished the railroads had done a great deal of damage. They had not only levied and collected unjust taxes, but, by a system of audacious discrimination, had destroyed the prosperity of some communities in order to benefit that of others. There seemed to be no limit to the power exercised by the railroads until the people rose and commanded the legislature to sidetrack the extortionate rates and unjust discriminations so far as Georgia was concerned. The position is that the people, who are now the victims of this coal tax levy, have no remedy, but we shall hear another story as soon as the matter gets fairly before the legislature.

We confess that we do not clearly understand

stand where Mr. Sol Haas, of the Richmond Terminal, would be at in his explanatory telegram. He declares that he has written no letter urging the increase of the present rate. This is not the question at all. Has Mr. Haas heard of any proposition to increase the present extortionate rate. It is against this rate that THE CONSTITUTION and the people are protesting, and if Mr. Haas has heard of any proposition to increase it, we trust he will let us know without further delay.

Meanwhile we are interested in knowing whether the Terminal system, through Mr. Haas, wrote a letter to another railroad manager urging the increase of coal rates which went into effect on the 14th of March—an increase which resulted in the present extortionate rates. We have referred to a letter purporting to be from Mr. Haas, urging the increase of March 14th. The question is, did he write the letter or is it a forgery?

The Books We Read.

The Powhatan Club, of Richmond, is making itself felt in politics as well as in society.

A few days ago the club decided to discontinue its subscriptions to The North American Review, Life, and The Century, on the ground that these publications are constantly admiring to their pages matter which is grossly insulting and unfair to the shape of a substitute. This is not reform.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION should move promptly in the matter of the two-cent passenger rate. The reduction will recoup the people in some measure for the increased price of coal.

A BERLIN WOMAN who remarked that the emperor could kiss her foot to prison for two months. And yet the remark was a perfectly just one, for it stands to reason that the emperor could kiss her foot if he wanted to. Emperors can do most anything when they take a notion.

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that Wanamaker said Quay is a good man. This was because Quay is as good as John.

WHEN SOUTH CAROLINA and Georgia declare for free silver, what will The News and Courier and The Augusta Chronicle do? They will fall into line like little men, and gayly insist on free coinage.

JOHN WANAMAKER's memory seems to sag.

MR. QUAY should be careful to write the next republican platform of Pennsylvania himself.

It is believed that Mr. Harrison is putting himself in a position where he can hear something drop.

his only idea of reform is to set up a howl against our unjust and unequal social and political conditions, without telling us how to overcome them, he will deserve to remain out of a job.

We feel like dealing kindly with Mr. Ingalls. But, after all, he is only a tinkling cymbal—mere sounding brass. He can tickle our ears, but he lacks the stern staff of which reformers are made. He is a cynic and a pessimist, without earnest convictions, and with no enthusiasm to urge him onward. Perhaps he threw a strong light upon his character and his ambition when he said, after denouncing the millionaires: "And yet the reason why I have not \$1,000,000 is because I do not know how to get it." This frank admission is not likely to do any good. It is trifling with a great cause. It is a sneer at the motives of all men. It is equivalent to saying that we are all virtuous and honest when we are poor and out of a job, but that our aim in life is to reverse those conditions. There is no inspiration; no call to duty; no effort to lift us to a higher plane of thought and action—but nothing but an invitation to pull down our present system, without offering anything in the shape of a substitute. This is not reform.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION should move promptly in the matter of the two-cent passenger rate. The reduction will recoup the people in some measure for the increased price of coal.

A BERLIN WOMAN who remarked that the emperor could kiss her foot to prison for two months. And yet the remark was a perfectly just one, for it stands to reason that the emperor could kiss her foot if he wanted to. Emperors can do most anything when they take a notion.

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that Wanamaker said Quay is a good man. This was because Quay is as good as John.

WHEN SOUTH CAROLINA and Georgia declare for free silver, what will The News and Courier and The Augusta Chronicle do? They will fall into line like little men, and gayly insist on free coinage.

A BERLIN WOMAN who remarked that the emperor could kiss her foot to prison for two months. And yet the remark was a perfectly just one, for it stands to reason that the emperor could kiss her foot if he wanted to. Emperors can do most anything when they take a notion.

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that Wanamaker said Quay is a good man. This was because Quay is as good as John.

WHEN SOUTH CAROLINA and Georgia declare for free silver, what will The News and Courier and The Augusta Chronicle do? They will fall into line like little men, and gayly insist on free coinage.

A BERLIN WOMAN who remarked that the emperor could kiss her foot to prison for two months. And yet the remark was a perfectly just one, for it stands to reason that the emperor could kiss her foot if he wanted to. Emperors can do most anything when they take a notion.

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that Wanamaker said Quay is a good man. This was because Quay is as good as John.

WHEN SOUTH CAROLINA and Georgia declare for free silver, what will The News and Courier and The Augusta Chronicle do? They will fall into line like little men, and gayly insist on free coinage.

A BERLIN WOMAN who remarked that the emperor could kiss her foot to prison for two months. And yet the remark was a perfectly just one, for it stands to reason that the emperor could kiss her foot if he wanted to. Emperors can do most anything when they take a notion.

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that Wanamaker said Quay is a good man. This was because Quay is as good as John.

WHEN SOUTH CAROLINA and Georgia declare for free silver, what will The News and Courier and The Augusta Chronicle do? They will fall into line like little men, and gayly insist on free coinage.

A BERLIN WOMAN who remarked that the emperor could kiss her foot to prison for two months. And yet the remark was a perfectly just one, for it stands to reason that the emperor could kiss her foot if he wanted to. Emperors can do most anything when they take a notion.

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that Wanamaker said Quay is a good man. This was because Quay is as good as John.

WHEN SOUTH CAROLINA and Georgia declare for free silver, what will The News and Courier and The Augusta Chronicle do? They will fall into line like little men, and gayly insist on free coinage.

A BERLIN WOMAN who remarked that the emperor could kiss her foot to prison for two months. And yet the remark was a perfectly just one, for it stands to reason that the emperor could kiss her foot if he wanted to. Emperors can do most anything when they take a notion.

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that Wanamaker said Quay is a good man. This was because Quay is as good as John.

WHEN SOUTH CAROLINA and Georgia declare for free silver, what will The News and Courier and The Augusta Chronicle do? They will fall into line like little men, and gayly insist on free coinage.

A BERLIN WOMAN who remarked that the emperor could kiss her foot to prison for two months. And yet the remark was a perfectly just one, for it stands to reason that the emperor could kiss her foot if he wanted to. Emperors can do most anything when they take a notion.

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that Wanamaker said Quay is a good man. This was because Quay is as good as John.

WHEN SOUTH CAROLINA and Georgia declare for free silver, what will The News and Courier and The Augusta Chronicle do? They will fall into line like little men, and gayly insist on free coinage.

A BERLIN WOMAN who remarked that the emperor could kiss her foot to prison for two months. And yet the remark was a perfectly just one, for it stands to reason that the emperor could kiss her foot if he wanted to. Emperors can do most anything when they take a notion.

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that Wanamaker said Quay is a good man. This was because Quay is as good as John.

WHEN SOUTH CAROLINA and Georgia declare for free silver, what will The News and Courier and The Augusta Chronicle do? They will fall into line like little men, and gayly insist on free coinage.

A BERLIN WOMAN who remarked that the emperor could kiss her foot to prison for two months. And yet the remark was a perfectly just one, for it stands to reason that the emperor could kiss her foot if he wanted to. Emperors can do most anything when they take a notion.

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that Wanamaker said Quay is a good man. This was because Quay is as good as John.

WHEN SOUTH CAROLINA and Georgia declare for free silver, what will The News and Courier and The Augusta Chronicle do? They will fall into line like little men, and gayly insist on free coinage.

A BERLIN WOMAN who remarked that the emperor could kiss her foot to prison for two months. And yet the remark was a perfectly just one, for it stands to reason that the emperor could kiss her foot if he wanted to. Emperors can do most anything when they take a notion.

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that Wanamaker said Quay is a good man. This was because Quay is as good as John.

WHEN SOUTH CAROLINA and Georgia declare for free silver, what will The News and Courier and The Augusta Chronicle do? They will fall into line like little men, and gayly insist on free coinage.

A BERLIN WOMAN who remarked that the emperor could kiss her foot to prison for two months. And yet the remark was a perfectly just one, for it stands to reason that the emperor could kiss her foot if he wanted to. Emperors can do most anything when they take a notion.

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that Wanamaker said Quay is a good man. This was because Quay is as good as John.

WHEN SOUTH CAROLINA and Georgia declare for free silver, what will The News and Courier and The Augusta Chronicle do? They will fall into line like little men, and gayly insist on free coinage.

directories to elect officers. Mr. W. E. Hawkins declined a re-election as secretary and treasurer, owing to the importance of his other business.

President, H. C. Nagley.

Secretary and treasurer, T. F. Gatewood.

War on Railroad Rates.

From The Sandersville Herald and Georgian.

The recent advance on coal freight on the West Point Terminal line is working considerable discontent. An additional tax of 25 to 40 cents per ton has been levied on coal over that line to Atlanta, and all of our large centers of trade are similarly burdened with the exception of Savannah, where rates are unchanged, because of its water transportation.

Major Campbell Wallace deprecates the unwarranted rise, and thinks it will call for counter legislation against the railroad monopolists.

It intimates that this extortion may invite the Olive Club again to the front, though he regards it unconstitutional.

The Terminal system endeavored to influence

the Western and Atlantic road to raise its rates to the same level as the Georgia line, and thus combine against the people, they forced the Cincinnati Southern to advance its rates to the Georgia line, and thus had its standard rates enforced.

The Terminal seems to have fastened its grip on the state, and now flaunts defiance to the people, who gave the right of way to the line and helped to build the road.

It was with difficulty that the old-time custom of passing delegates free to the agricultural convention society, in Savannah, could be secured in February last.

The movement will soon impress the people with the fact that it is an alien management, with no identity of interest with the people, but own the road and run the road for the money there is in it.

A great corporation, whose prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the people, should harmonize, rather than antagonize the people.

vantage than those of Atlanta. But some of our manufacturers run by steam power, and 45 cents a ton increase means a large amount to them and to the general public who use coal in the winter for heating purposes.

While we believe in just and reasonable rates for the railroads, because we believe in living and let live, 45 cents increase per ton in coal rates seems to us to be unreasonable if not exorbitant.

The state encampment closed the end of the third week.

The money is out and more comes in time to run the fourth week.

However, the Atlanta boys had to book for this week will get it later on.

These commands will be issued July 21, just two weeks from now. The arrangements are to wait until the next convenes, and then lay the case before the

Call for the Legislature.

A part of the \$25,000 appropriated

year will be asked for—enough for the fourth week.

Under the circumstances, it is considered certain that the legislature will grant the request.

If they do, an order will be issued to go in camp—probably on the

Bozox, Mass., July 10. Pilgrim Fathers, fleeing

of their own brethren in

Massachusetts, made a mess of theocracy.

They started off with

they were the saints,

Lord, who held a m

called salvation; and

WILL CLOSE

THE PILGRIM SONS
OF PILGRIM FATHERS.The Gospel of Gloom in Early
Massachusetts.WITCH-BURNING AS A FINE ART,
And the Hanging of Quakers a
Pleasant Pastime.

THE REACTION NOW EXISTING

Gives Free Vent to All Shades of
"Liberalism."

BOSTON, Mass., July 3.—[Special.]—The Pilgrim Fathers, fleeing from the persecutions of their own brethren in England, certainly made a mess of theocracy when they attempted to set it up on the Massachusetts coast.

They started off with the assumption that they were the saints, the appointed of the Lord, who held a monopoly of the article called salvation; and that they did not hesitate to assert their claim is proven by the hanging of four Quakers in this city, one of whom was a woman!

Just think of this gentle Quakeress as she felt the rope close about her neck, its touch causing a shiver to her whole frame, while the saints stood round about with long faces, quoting scriptural texts to justify their ugly work.

It is the descendants of these same saints whose souls are now moved with pity for the poor negro in the south, and who seek to give the status of that section as they once did to believe their way. The same spirit exists, though the object of their enmity has changed.

If Cotton Mather and his associates were to revisit the scenes of their labors they would be both horrified and gratified. They would be horrified to find how loose the church bond had become; to find that the children of sin presumed to sit at the table of the righteous; that "liberalism" was playing havoc with all that they held most dear.

But they would be gratified to find that their descendants were warmed by the same spirit of intolerance and the same assertion of a monopoly of all the virtues.

The church in those early days assumed not only the role of the conscience, but also took notice of every worldly subject. In the "Platform of Church Discipline" of 1648, it was decided that "when an offender is cast out of the church, the faithful are to refrain from all spiritual and civil communion with him." Thus bigotry asserted its right to punish a man in matters of civil life—a spirit which still prevails, though veiled.

In the ordinances of New England it was enacted that Quakers should be whipped and hanged; that priests should suffer penalties which meant death.

Seamstresses and tailors were forbidden to make sleeves

—whereby the nakedness of the arm may be discovered, and immoderate great sleeves, immoderate great breeches knots of ryan, broad bands and rayles, etc.

And for the text quoted Ezekiel xiii, 17, 18:

—Likewise thou son of man, set thy face against the daughters of thy people, which prophesy thou against them.

And say, thus saith the Lord God: Woe to the

men that say peace to all, and when the

war comes, when the sword is drawn, when the last

of the companies goes to the meeting after the

war is discussed, and it

is Atlanta will be in

en—that is, if the last

money.

surrements, etc., will

with men to take care

JOBS OF TRADE.

Business for the Few

by Dun & Co.

y 3.—Business failures

country during the last

to R. G. Don & Co.,

telegraph, number 25,

to the Canada, 25,

to the 25th week, and

the last. For the con-

the failures were

trade says:

sets for the crops. It is the

rince that crop pro-

uniformly satisfactory

are not. From ne-

points, reported

particularly in the Dak-

the rain was

still appear in a

New Orleans supply

market is firm.

OUT OF THE UNKNOWN.

the general outflow

though there is less

gold exports, some

foreign account appear-

es, and large disburse-

by many corporations,

which will make

it easier.

valuing confidence in

the expansion of trade.

Trading up fast, and

now, in Memphis, ap-

prove, and larger as

titles are moving in

the market, and

still appear at New

the last, for the con-

the failures were

trade says:

will occasion rejoicing in them, as they will

have the greater sense of their own happiness by

seeing the contrary misery. The seeing of

the happiness of others tends to make men more sensible of their own calamities, and the seeing of

the calamities of others tends to heighten the sense of their own enjoyments.

—The Petition Refused.

The petition filed by George P. Westfall et al.

against Kenny & Satzky, asking for an in-

junction and the appointment of a receiver,

came up before Judge Marshall J. Clarke yes-

terday, when the same was refused. The

mortgages given by Kenny & Satzky were

more than the value of the property, and there

was no necessity for an injunction and receiver.

Walter R. Brown represented the plaintiffs,

Payne & Ty represented Kenny & Satzky and the mortgage creditors, while Mr. Mr. Fulton

Coiville represented P. J. Kenny in his De-

Gat street business.

—Carried to Marietta.

The little six-month-old child of Dr. W. H.

Leyden that died Thursday was buried at Oak-

land yesterday afternoon. The funeral ser-

vices were held at the residence.

—Buried at Oakland.

Sunday was converted into a day of gloom,

fit to drive a healthy person into insanity.

To walk unnecessarily or to misspend precious

time was an offense. A spy to watch for

Sunday violators was appointed for every ten

houses, and horses and carts were not allowed

to leave this city on Saturday night.

Added to these restrictions of personal move-

ment, the preachers of that day were full

of gloom. The Mathers thundered forth dole-

ful stories about witches and "possessed per-

sons." Woe to the poor old woman whose nose

was of unusual shape, over which her

wrinkled skin left unseemly seams. It re-

quired but the suggestion and she was branded

as a witch.

And that meant torture!

Instead of preaching a gospel of Hope and

Joy, Cotton Mather dwindlemons in the air, and

painted the deepest depths of hell in a way that

would astound his free-thinking descendants.

Jonathan Edwards held forth on "Why the

Saints in Glory Rejoice in Witnessing the

Torments of the Damned." This cheerful and

profitable subject he explained by saying that

it was "not an ill disposition," but because

the association and the meeting will be an enter-

taining消遣.

—The Petition Refused.

The petition filed by George P. Westfall et al.

against Kenny & Satzky, asking for an in-

junction and the appointment of a receiver,

came up before Judge Marshall J. Clarke yes-

terday, when the same was refused. The

mortgages given by Kenny & Satzky were

more than the value of the property, and there

was no necessity for an injunction and receiver.

Walter R. Brown represented the plaintiffs,

Payne & Ty represented Kenny & Satzky and the mortgage creditors, while Mr. Mr. Fulton

Coiville represented P. J. Kenny in his De-

Gat street business.

—Buried at Oakland.

Sunday was converted into a day of gloom,

fit to drive a healthy person into insanity.

To walk unnecessarily or to misspend precious

time was an offense. A spy to watch for

Sunday violators was appointed for every ten

houses, and horses and carts were not allowed

to leave this city on Saturday night.

Added to these restrictions of personal move-

ment, the preachers of that day were full

of gloom. The Mathers thundered forth dole-

ful stories about witches and "possessed per-

sons." Woe to the poor old woman whose nose

was of unusual shape, over which her

wrinkled skin left unseemly seams. It re-

quired but the suggestion and she was branded

as a witch.

And that meant torture!

Instead of preaching a gospel of Hope and

Joy, Cotton Mather dwindlemons in the air, and

painted the deepest depths of hell in a way that

would astound his free-thinking descendants.

Jonathan Edwards held forth on "Why the

Saints in Glory Rejoice in Witnessing the

Torments of the Damned." This cheerful and

profitable subject he explained by saying that

it was "not an ill disposition," but because

the association and the meeting will be an enter-

taining消遣.

—The Petition Refused.

The petition filed by George P. Westfall et al.

against Kenny & Satzky, asking for an in-

junction and the appointment of a receiver,

came up before Judge Marshall J. Clarke yes-

terday, when the same was refused. The

mortgages given by Kenny & Satzky were

more than the value of the property, and there

was no necessity for an injunction and receiver.

Walter R. Brown represented the plaintiffs,

Payne & Ty represented Kenny & Satzky and the mortgage creditors, while Mr. Mr. Fulton

Coiville represented P. J. Kenny in his De-

Gat street business.

—Buried at Oakland.

Sunday was converted into a day of gloom,

fit to drive a healthy person into insanity.

To walk unnecessarily or to misspend precious

time was an offense. A spy to watch for

Sunday violators was appointed for every ten

houses, and horses and carts were not allowed

to leave this city on Saturday night.

Added to these restrictions of personal move-

ment, the preachers of that day were full

of gloom. The Mathers thundered forth dole-

ful stories about witches and "possessed per-

sons." Woe to the poor old woman whose nose

was of unusual shape, over

ICES
EN'S SUITS
HEY MUST
OS,
42 & 44 White
DONS
IA.
MARBLE D
Lime
CK & CLAY
S.

ON J. KING, Secy and
Supply Co.
s and Dealers in
Machinery, Tools
Fittings and Parts
in Roofing. We
and discounts.
TA. GA.

Plantels.
WE HANDLE LAD
New
els, Moulding
ts and LUM
y Description
t. Atlanta, Ga.

INERY. CO.
TEX.

CHARLES
John & London
Rock Hill, S.C.
John H. & Co.
John H. & Co.
John H. & Co.

PUMPS, ETC.

Washington, D. C.
Cor. 7th & E St.

WINDING UP.

LOSING DAYS WITH SOLDIERS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

A Story at the Expense of One of the Companies—Gossip of the Camp and the Men.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., July 3.—[Special.]—Today has been uneventful at Camp Chickamauga. Everything is moving along smoothly, and the Ninth regiment is getting in a shape that shows it to be composed of the best material.

About the most interesting camp gossip is in regard to the shortage of appropriation and the probability of the continuation of the encampment next week. As viewed from here the chances appear very slim, and much regret is consequently expressed. The fourth week boys have the sympathy of the Ninth battalion, which, if good wishes could accomplish anything, would have the Atlanta and Augusta boys here in great shape.

A very interesting practical joke, played at the camp early this morning, after a night's ball, is furnishing material for a good deal of fun among the boys today. The DuBignons Volunteers, of Stephens' Pottery, were the victims. The DuBignons are not veterans in military life. In fact, they are rather new, but jam up good for limited opportunities.

Some of the boys fond of fun passed themselves off in officers' uniforms, and thus equipped called at the tents of the DuBignons boys between 1 and 2 o'clock, and rousing them up ordered them to do guard duty up and down several streets of the camp, and, not knowing they were being joked, the boys obeyed orders and kept stirring the lonely beats until the office of the guard happened to notice a detachment in the street historian. He investigated and placed them under arrest, their conduct being contrary to discipline. Later one officer found the balance of the Volunteers as he proceeded through the camp, and finally the entire company was under arrest and at the guard tent, thus having insult added to injury, as it were.

In the early dawn the Stephens' Pottery boys were released. When the joke was discovered investigation was instituted, but so far no clue to the perpetrators of the unpleasant joke has been found. The boys have gaged the DuBignons no little today, but they are good fellows and take it all in good humor.

Endorsement Colonel Jones.

Newspaper reports of criticism of Colonel Jones on account of the absence of a band, is stirring up considerable talk in camp. Today Major Smith, of the Second battalion, came to me with the request that THE CONSTITUTION controvert any unjust impression that might have been created by their criticisms. Which, of course, THE CONSTITUTION does cheerfully.

"We have every confidence in Colonel Jones," said Major Smith. "He has made every possible effort to get a band here, and I want you to state that the regiment is perfectly satisfied with what he has done. There has never been any disposition, that I know of, among the regiment to criticise him. If it is necessary every officer in the regiment would put his signature to paper indorsing Colonel Jones, and in his efforts to get us a band, he not only made every endeavor to secure one in Georgia, but even went to Tennessee and Alabama. The impression created that Colonel Jones has not been watchful and vigilant for our interest is unjust to him. He is a gentleman and soldier of high character and ability, and the Ninth regiment will stick by his side through thick and thin. Of course we all regret exceedingly that we have not a band, but we get consolation in the fact that we did the best we could. If we had been properly treated we would have had one."

The Day's Work.

The dress parade this afternoon was a big success in every feature. It was witnessed by a big crowd, and everybody remarked on the soldierly bearing of the men and their fine discipline. Colonel Jones was in command, with Lieutenant Colonel Yancey. Major Smith was feeling badly, and Captain Godfrey, of the Madison Home Guards, as major of the Second battalion. The battalion and company drills this morning were also exceedingly fine.

The biggest social success of the encampment was the morning German by the LaGrange Light Guards, Clark Rifles, Madison Home Guards, Newman Guards and Hill City Cadets at the Park hotel this morning. A larger number of society ladies were in attendance than at any previous event of the kind, which was a high compliment to the gallant boys of the Ninth regiment. Exquisite favors were distributed.

Prominent Militiamen.

One of the most noticeable things about the encampment is the number of prominent men who come as members of the different companies.

They are statesmen, professional men and business men—politicians and millionaires, and what is more striking still, is the fact that these big men are usually common privates. They do not put on uniforms so as to lord it, but on the contrary by their subordination to officers who, in civil life, are more or less subservient to them, set an example that has done a wonderful amount of good in maintaining the discipline of the encampment.

I could mention the names of at least a score of these sort of men now in camp, an instance or two will suffice. The Savannah Volunteer Guards battalion is noted for the aristocracy and wealth of its members, so the mention of any one or more should not be noticeable.

I was knocking about among the boys the other afternoon when I came before a group of guards. All were dressed in jeans trousers and rough blue flannel shirts—attire anything but swell, the whole outfit from top to toe not being worth over three or four dollars, I imagine.

What attracted my attention was the earnest, good natured protest of one of the "boys" a nice looking gentleman regardless of jeans and flannel, who did not want to be called "mister."

"I am one of you as long as I am here," he was saying. "I have on your uniform and don't outrank you, and as long as this is so I am either plain George or Baldwin. Now you see?"

I asked some one who the private was, and was informed that he was G. P. Baldwin, head of the great Baldwin Fertilizer Company, and largely interested in many other big financial schemes—a millionaire, nearly, in fact.

"We always call him 'mister' at home; he's a dignified gentleman, you know," said my informant, "and we, of course, didn't make a change here just because he put on jeans with the balance of us, and sews on buttons, clean up his own tent and things like that, too, but he says he's just a private up here, and no difference what he is at home, he wants us to treat him just like one of us."

There are dozens of just such men. Captain Flannery, a bank president and millionaire, set such an example during the first week. Everybody, so far, has entered camp life in its purest simplicity, so far as this goes. Mechanics and millionaires march side by side and occupy the same tents. Social identity is lost, and only rank is recognized. It shows the true secret of the greatness of American armies, where valor and ability, not money or social position, rule.

Statesmen in the ranks.

Then, for instance, this week we have had such men as Senator Tom Cabanis, Hon.

Price Gilbert, Hon. Bob Berner, members of the legislature—distinguished members, Colonel Garrard and other prominent men. One of the latest "privates" to come in is Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, of Coweta, who is one of the most able men now in the legislature, whom everybody knows as the champion of the woman's industrial school, as well as of other important measures. Colonel Atkinson is a private in the Nowan Guards, and can handle a gun as well as he can a piece of legislation.

How the encampment help being a success with such men as these, scattered through the ranks, not to mention Colonels Mercer and Wiley and the others who are to come, the mention of whose names alone is a guarantee of the highest order, and being the success that it is, witnessed and approved by the men who worked for the appropriation, it is not difficult to predict even more substantial impetus to the militia by the next legislature.

Everybody who has been here is agreeably surprised at the personnel of the encampment—it is the very best of Georgia's young manhood, with a total absence of that element which, as objection urged, would accomplish anything, would have the Atlanta and Augusta boys here in great shape.

These Dear Girls.

Speaking of the gay element of the camp reminds me of rather ridiculous scenes that are constantly taking place about the hotel.

Monday night the usual dance was given and of course the boys were out in full force. Upon special occasions Colonel Wiley has been kind enough to extend the freedom of the boys to midnight—that is those who were granted passes were allowed to remain away from camp until that hour. But the regular rule is for the soldiers to be in bed at taps—half past 10 o'clock—and last night not being an exception, all leaves were given for that time.

But it was the late night of those boys at Camp Chickamauga, and they wanted to make the best of it. So when 10 o'clock came it found the ballroom crowded with uniforms.

Everything went merrily on until about half past 10 o'clock, when a file of men from camp marched up to the ballroom door, with fixed bayonets. The dancers knew what it meant. In a moment they were scrambled for the windows, and in less time than it takes to tell it the ballroom was almost deserted, the uniforms rolling out of windows at a lively rate, while the dear girls whose charms were the cause of it all stood still in astonishment, wondering why their handsome gallants had had bad taste in injury, so precipitately.

The grounds about the hotel were alive with hiding gallants for awhile, and then when the guard returned to camp with one or two prisoners, who willingly sacrificed themselves for their comrades, they came out from behind doors and trees, and the dance went on as merrily as ever.

A Gallant Company.

One of the best and most attractive companies in camp is the Clarke Rifles, of Athens. The mere statement that the boys are from the Classic City, though, is a guarantee of that.

The Clarke are what the Atlanta boys would call "the people."

But the company has not had so easy a career as the others, having been formed from a lack of proficiency and popularity. It was organized about three years ago, and the boys had an up-hill road to travel very seldom encountered by other companies; but, be it said, their credit, the company is now ranked by no company in the state in efficiency of discipline and military management.

The first captain of the company, Captain G. H. Yancey, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant colonel of the regiment, and was succeeded by Captain Wyatt Owen, a former captain of company B, of Fifth Maryland regiment, and like all the others he has a high record which is pointed to with pride by every man (on the union) he ranks as A. No. 1 among the commissioned officers of the service.

Captain Owen was an officer of ability in the confederate service, having made the record of 700 miles on his march, in thirteen days, from front to Texas.

The other commissioned officers of the company are Lieutenant L. D. Sledge, C. O. Adams and James C. Mcl, a corps of officers notable for their firmness in military discipline and magnetism socially.

E. M. DURANT.

A Grand Business College.

The Commercial college of Kentucky university, Lexington, Ky., received the gold medal at world's fair, and has 1,000 students last year were 100 Georgia boys. See ad.

The Student Discovery.

To those who think, and to expect, the lapse of time and the turning of the leaves of experience, manifold and innumerable are the lessons learned therefrom. Each passing year adds to the store of wisdom a wise man seeks to turn to advantage.

So with Mr. G. E. Johnson, who for years has been studying the problem of manufacturing candy without the use of artificial coloring, so commonly used among the leading candy factories.

He has at last accomplished his object, and his peculiar process of making candy from the natural fruit, also using a portion of the fruit to give it the required color.

Johnson has in stock all of the varieties of fruit for manufacturing these fine goods, which are made fresh every day.

Below is a partial list of fruit candies made to

Pineapple Dips, Cocomnut Drops, Orange Pelets, Strawberry Bon Bons, Pinaapple Bon Bons, Wild Cherry Glaces, Lemon Dips, Orange Bon Bons, Cocomnut Kisses, Peach Glaces, Apple Tarts, Banana Glaces, Grape Dips, Banana Bon Bons, Banana Dips.

All the above goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FACTORY RETAILERS.

The以上 goods, and hundreds of others, ready to order at G. E. Johnson's Candy Factory.

FREE
GIVING INFORMATION
ABOUT THE LATEST
STYLES IN WRITING
PAPERS, ENGRAVED CALLING CARDS,
WEDDING INVITATIONS, ETC. WRITE TO
US FOR ONE. OUR STATIONERY AND
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT THE LARGEST IN
THE SOUTH. **FREEMAN & CRANK-
SHAW**, Atlanta, Ga.

USE HICKEY'S For the prevention of baldness removing
DANDRUFF and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Treatise on scalp diseases by all druggists and E. J. HICKEY, manufacturer, No. 213 & 214 Eighth st., Augusta, Ga.



PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES TRADE MARK. Quality First and Always.

PAULKIN, KEMM & MOORE, Scientific Opticians.

58 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

THE TRIPOD PAINT CO. ATLANTA, GA.

Manufacturers of

Pure Ready-Mixed Paints,

PIEDMONT WHITE LEAD, OIL AND GRAINING COLORS, ETC.

Dealers in

Artists' and

Painters' Supplies,

Window Glass, Etc.

STORE AND OFFICE: 22 and 24 MARIETTA ST. FACTORY: 131 DECATUR ST. feb 1-yr

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of part. Dr. R. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

We are prepared to promptly negotiate loans on business or residence property in Atlanta, Ga. Rates of interest furnished on application. Southern Banking and Trust Company, corner of Broad and Alabama streets.

FERTILIZER AND ACID WORKS FOR SALE

AT ATLANTA, GA.

Complete works for production of Sulphuric Acid and manufacture of Fertilizers. Also, a plant attached for making Oil of Vitriol, Nitric Acid and Muriatic Acid.

Gloves and Gay Lussac Towers, four chambers daily capacity 16 tons Sulphuric Acid. Water supplied in profusion from springs on the place. Situation unexcelled. Fronting on Georgia railroad, three miles from Atlanta. Sideracks on both sides of building their whole length. Ten acres or more to go with the plant. Passenger trains every hour by Georgia railroad and dummy line. A great bargain can be had. Terms easy. Address CLIFTON CHEMICAL AND PHOSPHATE COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

Several hundred tons of Brimstone and Nitrate of Soda for sale. June 24-28 wed fri sun

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

DEALER IN

Cigars, Tobaccos, Wines and Liquors.

Guns, Pistols, Cartridges.

Is just now receiving half gallon, quart and pint fruit jars at the Louisville, St. Louis and Mason factories. Also, turnips, seeds, onions, turnips, Claret, Sherry, Port, Madeira, Angelica and other wines together with ale porter and bottled beer and other light beverages made a specialty of during the month of July. Peter Lynch also runs a branch store at 204 Peachtree street, which keeps a better variety of groceries and provisions and a line of such goods as he keeps on Whitehall and 95 Whitehall, liquors excepted. Please call and see him at either or both places and he will try to please you. Terms cash.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT THE

PIEDMONT EXPOSITION GROUNDS

TODAY, JULY 2D.

Rev. J. S. Flippo will deliver the opening address. Mexican Frank will give the wild west show. The baby contest will take place at 12 p.m. All babies must enter ten minutes before 12 o'clock, July 2d. Horse racing, baseball and other amusements. Come one, come all. Admission 50 cents.

LITTLE BEULAH KEPPEL

WILL BE IN HER FATHER'S CARE AND KEEPING.
But Her Mother Will Have the Privilege of Seeing Her—The Case Decided Yesterday.

Pretty little Beulah Kepel has been given to her father by the court but the mother of the little girl will have the privilege of seeing the child as often as is reasonable and the father will have to give bond not to carry Beulah beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

This was the decision made yesterday morning by Judge Marshall J. Clarke in the case of Mrs. Mary E. Kepel against her husband Henry A. Kepel.

When the court met yesterday morning, Judge Clarke stated that he did not care to hear from Mr. Kepel's attorney. He had decided to award the care of the child to Mr. Kepel on condition that he would by the 10th of the month give bond in the sum of a thousand dollars not to carry Beulah beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and that he would allow Mrs. Kepel to see the child as often as was reasonable. The court directed that an order to that effect be prepared.

This was not at all satisfactory to Mr. Kepel. He thought he ought to have the custody of the child without being restricted as to where he could carry her. His counsel announced that the case would be carried to the supreme court.

It is 3 o'clock on the 10th of July, Mr. Kepel gives the bond required by the court, he will have the custody of the child until the final decision in the divorce proceedings. The question of custody will be before the Biblical court that time will be decided by a jury. In the meantime the little girl and her mamma will meet occasionally.

THE RYAN MATTER. The Bill of Exceptions Not Filed Yet—The Coroner Serves His Papers.

There were no developments of special interest in the Ryan matter yesterday.

Mr. Walter R. Brown, counsel for Mr. Ryan, presented his bill of exceptions to Judge Clarke, but all the affidavits had not been included in the record. The judge refused to sign the bill until all the affidavits had been included. This will require some time and no small amount of labor. Mr. Brown will have twenty days in which to present the bill of exceptions. There is a report that the case will not be appealed.

Judge Clarke has gone to Blue Ridge Springs, Va., to recuperate and when the bill has been prepared he will come back within the bounds of the state, meet Mr. Brown, and sign the bill.

Yesterday morning, Coroner Davis found Mr. Ryan in his office and advised him that Mr. Brown had said he would go and serve the papers in the case ordering Mr. Ryan to appear at 10 o'clock Monday and account for his cash or show why he should not be attached for contempt. Mr. Ryan's counsel suggested that this case be postponed until the inventory can be completed, but Judge Clarke said he would leave that to the judge who hears the case Monday, and that will be Judge Richard H. Clark.

Chapter 1: Weak, tired, no appetite. Chapter 2: Take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Chapter 3: Strong, cheerful, hungry.

TO PICNIC TODAY.

The South Carolina Society Picnics at Iceville Today.

The annual picnic of the South Carolina Society occurs at Iceville today.

The committee on arrangements has secured the low rate of 25 cents for the round trip.

A notice of the picnic has already appeared in these columns.

In the program with varied features has been arranged, and insures the enjoyment of all who go.

The committee on arrangements are: Mr. G. R. DeSaussure, Mr. J. H. Hammond, Mr. J. St. Amand, Mr. S. W. Wilkes, Mr. E. T. Shubrick and Mr. A. D. Boylston.

Trains leave Union depot at 8:10 o'clock.

Fits, spasms, St. Vitus dance, nervousness and hysteria are soon cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Free samples at all druggists.

All persons afflicted with dyspepsia find immediate relief by using Angostura Bitters, of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

FAUDS WILL BE PERPETRATED FOR GAIN.

Unscrupulous manufacturers of medicines are offering to supply the retail druggists with an article put up in RED wrapper, almost identical in general appearance, and closely assimilated in every detail to Carter's Little Liver Pills.

In this they hope to profit by the merit of Carter's Little Liver Pills, and palm off an imitation on the unsuspecting sufferer and purchaser.

It is the source of wonder to honest people that there are men ready and willing to perpetrate such frauds.

Let them beware; a day of reckoning will surely come; there are "upright judges" in the land who will punish such people.

When you go for a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills, ask for "CARTER'S," and see that you get "CARTER'S," and see that you get "C-A-K-T-E-R-S."

The proprietors of Carter's Little Liver Pills have hundreds of thousands of dollars to make their value known. True merit always wins with the people. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS have a positive CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. sat, wed, n., f.

BALLARD HOUSE.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience.

The Old Homestead.

The great southern residence, adapted to science and music, the home and tomb; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or \$1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

Chautauqua Lake on the Erie Railway.

Midway between Cincinnati and New York, 700 feet above Lake Erie, 1,400 feet above the sea. No mosquitoes, no malaria, no hay fever. Three through trains with Pullman cars every day from Cincinnati to Lakewood, the distributing point for the entire lake. Tickets good June 1st to October 31st. Bring your tickets read over the Erie road from Cincinnati, and take the line to this famous resort without change of car. For circular tickets and one of the handsome Lake Chautauqua buildings, please apply to ticket agents of connecting lines in Atlanta, or H. C. Holabird, General Agent Passenger Department Erie Railway, 60 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience.

The Old Homestead.

The great southern residence, adapted to science and music, the home and tomb; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or \$1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

Chautauqua Lake on the Erie Railway.

Midway between Cincinnati and New York, 700 feet above Lake Erie, 1,400 feet above the sea. No mosquitoes, no malaria, no hay fever. Three through trains with Pullman cars every day from Cincinnati to Lakewood, the distributing point for the entire lake. Tickets good June 1st to October 31st. Bring your tickets read over the Erie road from Cincinnati, and take the line to this famous resort without change of car. For circular tickets and one of the handsome Lake Chautauqua buildings, please apply to ticket agents of connecting lines in Atlanta, or H. C. Holabird, General Agent Passenger Department Erie Railway, 60 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

A Cheap Rate to Toronto in July.

Teachers and others going to Toronto should stop at Lake Chautauqua. The Erie railway is the only line running direct from Cincinnati, and is absolutely the only line for pleasure seekers resort. Don't be misled by any circuitous route, for they are not on sale. Tickets and full information apply to ticket agents, connecting lines, or the Chautauqua box, 150, Binghamton. Be sure your tickets read via Erie lines from Cincinnati.

To Tybee.

The Central Georgia will sell each Saturday night, during July, tickets to Tybee, good to return on or before the following Monday night, at \$5 for the round trip.

ROXBOROUGH SPRINGS.

For Health or Pleasure.

If you wish to spend a pleasant Sabbath in the country, enjoy pure air and pure water and get a splendid dinner, go to Roxborough Springs, only nine miles on the Richmond and Danville railroad. A beautiful drive of one hour and a half on Peachtree rd.

44 and 46 West 28th St., near Broadway. Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath, by day or night. All meals, chamber, chamber, car lines, etc. Fine restaurant attached. Address J. F. SMITH.

July 4-5, 1891.

44 and 46 West 28th St., near Broadway. Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath, by day or night. All meals, chamber, chamber, car lines, etc. Fine restaurant attached. Address J. F. SMITH.

July 4-5, 1891.

44 and 46 West 28th St., near Broadway. Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath, by day or night. All meals, chamber, chamber, car lines, etc. Fine restaurant attached. Address J. F. SMITH.

July 4-5, 1891.

44 and 46 West 28th St., near Broadway. Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath, by day or night. All meals, chamber, chamber, car lines, etc. Fine restaurant attached. Address J. F. SMITH.

July 4-5, 1891.

44 and 46 West 28th St., near Broadway. Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath, by day or night. All meals, chamber, chamber, car lines, etc. Fine restaurant attached. Address J. F. SMITH.

July 4-5, 1891.

44 and 46 West 28th St., near Broadway. Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath, by day or night. All meals, chamber, chamber, car lines, etc. Fine restaurant attached. Address J. F. SMITH.

July 4-5, 1891.

44 and 46 West 28th St., near Broadway. Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath, by day or night. All meals, chamber, chamber, car lines, etc. Fine restaurant attached. Address J. F. SMITH.

July 4-5, 1891.

44 and 46 West 28th St., near Broadway. Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath, by day or night. All meals, chamber, chamber, car lines, etc. Fine restaurant attached. Address J. F. SMITH.

July 4-5, 1891.

44 and 46 West 28th St., near Broadway. Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath, by day or night. All meals, chamber, chamber, car lines, etc. Fine restaurant attached. Address J. F. SMITH.

July 4-5, 1891.

44 and 46 West 28th St., near Broadway. Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath, by day or night. All meals, chamber, chamber, car lines, etc. Fine restaurant attached. Address J. F. SMITH.

July 4-5, 1891.

44 and 46 West 28th St., near Broadway. Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath, by day or night. All meals, chamber, chamber, car lines, etc. Fine restaurant attached. Address J. F. SMITH.

July 4-5, 1891.

44 and 46 West 28th St., near Broadway. Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath, by day or night. All meals, chamber, chamber, car lines, etc. Fine restaurant attached. Address J. F. SMITH.

July 4-5, 1891.

44 and 46 West 28th St., near Broadway. Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath, by day or night. All meals, chamber, chamber, car lines, etc. Fine restaurant attached. Address J. F. SMITH.

July 4-5, 1891.

44 and 46 West 28th St., near Broadway. Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath, by day or night. All meals, chamber, chamber, car lines, etc. Fine restaurant attached. Address J. F. SMITH.

July 4-5, 1891.

44 and 46 West 28th St., near Broadway. Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath, by day or night. All meals, chamber, chamber, car lines, etc. Fine restaurant attached. Address J. F. SMITH.

July 4-5, 1891.

44 and 46 West 28th St., near Broadway. Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath, by day or night. All meals, chamber, chamber, car lines, etc. Fine restaurant attached. Address J. F. SMITH.

<p